Community Profiles of Socio-Economic Change 1982 - 1985

Report 9-85

Prepared for:

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PREFACE

In 1982, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development began its socio-economic impact monitoring program in connection with the Norman Wells Oilfield Expansion and Pipeline Project. This program, carried out under the direction of Professor R.M. Bone of the University of Saskatchewan, is, we believe, the first of its kind. Focussing on four Mackenzie Valley communities in the vicinity of the Norman Wells Project, this study was specially designed to allow monitoring of selected social and economic impacts through field surveys done before, during and after construction. The objective of the first field program, carried out in 1982, was acquisition of the baseline data, while the 1983 and 1984 field surveys captured the situation during the active construction phase. The 1985 fieldwork, done for the first time in all four of the survey communities by native organizations, provided the picture for the immediate post-construction period.

Various aspects of the 1982-84 portion of the project were analysed in the 1984 series of reports. This series discusses certain perspectives from the 1985 work, and, as well, deals with changes in selected factors between 1982 and 1985. In a subsequent, and final, series subjects dealt with will include the overall impacts of the Norman Wells Project and a discussion of the monitoring of socio-economic impacts in Canada.

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BACKGROUND TO THE NORMAN WELLS SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT MONITORING PROGRAM

In mid-1979, Esso Resources Canada Ltd. and Interprovincial Pipeline Ltd. initiated discussions with the federal government concerning a major resource development project in the Mackenzie Valley in the Northwest Territories. This project, the Norman Wells Oilfield Expansion and Pipeline Project, was designed to increase production of oil at Norman Wells and carry this increased production through a small diameter pipeline from Norman Wells to Zama, Alberta to connect with the national oil pipeline system. The proposed project was brought to the attention of people in the Mackenzie Valley communities through community information meetings arranged by the companies and designed to inform local residents and businessmen of the potential job and contract opportunities associated with project construction.

During 1980, public hearings were held in northern communities by both the Federal Environmental Assessment and Review Office and by the National Energy Board. These public hearings provided a forum for individuals, native organizations, village councils, government agencies, companies and special interest groups to present their views on the proposed project and the implications of such development for the North and native peoples. The question of involvement of northern residents and businesses in the Norman Wells Project was of major concern during the public hearings, and both the federal and territorial governments indicated that the degree of northern participation in the project would be a key factor in their consideration of whether to approve or reject the Norman Wells Project. On July 30, 1981, the federal government announced its approval, subject to a two-year delay in the commencement of construction to allow government, the companies and northerners time to prepare for their participation in this project.

In early 1982, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development recognized the need to monitor the impacts of the project on the four communities located along the pipeline route. These communities, Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson, were regarded as the ones most likely to receive the bulk of the socio-economic impacts caused by the construction of the Norman Wells Project. All of the socio-economic impacts had potentially positive and negative effects on the communities and local people, and the monitoring program was intended to capture these and evaluate them against the background of pre-construction baseline data on selected indicators.

Carried out by the Department of Geography of the University of Saskatchewan under the direction of Dr. Robert M. Bone, the monitoring program consisted of gathering data from local residents on their household and business characteristics over the course of the construction phase. The framework for this work consisted of three parts: (1) pre-construction phase; (2) construction phase; and (3) a post-construction phase. The field work and data preparation took place from 1982 to 1986. A series of reports based on the data may be obtained from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

1. INTRODUCTION

The reports of the Norman Wells Socio-Economic Impact Monitoring Program discuss specific impacts of the Norman Wells Project on four communities in the construction zone. Some specific impacts examined include: population changes, country food consumption, perceived social impacts and labour force changes. Regardless of the number of reports written, much of the data collected by this monitoring program would not be able to be presented and analyzed due to the enormity of the data set. This report provides profiles of each of the four study communities by presenting a multitude of data on the residents, households, employees and businesses for each community. In this way, this report acts as a reference book for statistics about the communities of Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson.

The format of this report is to provide the data on each of the communities in a series of tables and figures and analysis is limited to only the most significant variables. For this reason, the tables and figures are of paramount importance and contain information not discussed in the text of the report. It is hoped that each of the tables is examined in great detail by the reader.

The next four sections of the report contain information on the four levels in which data was collected. The first section

presents information collected at the individual resident level. Data on age, sex, descent, education and language are included in this section. The second section contains data collected at the household level such as years of residency, number of household members and household income. The third section switchs to the business side of the community and provides profiles of the employees in each community. This section includes descent and sex of employees as well as information on commuters and their resident communities. Profiles of the businesses in each of the four study communities are recorded in the fourth section including years of operation, number of employees and business sector.

The final section of this report contains a breakdown by native and non-native of several of the key variables reported in the sections above. One of the assets of the Norman Wells Socio-Economic Impact Monitoring Program is the ability to differentiate the impacts to native and non-native residents of the region. In this section the differences in the socio-economic conditions for these two ethnic groups are presented.

As a final introductory note, the sources of the data for this report are the 1982 and 1985 household questionnaires and the 1982, 1983 and 1985 business questionnaires of the Norman Wells Socio-Economic Impact Monitoring Program. Since the band

councils of Wrigley and Fort Simpson requested that the survey not take place in their communities in 1984, it was decided to limit the profiles to those years in which all four communities took part in the survey. As well, it should be noted when examining the household and resident statistics that for a household to be included in the Norman Wells Impact Monitoring Program, it had to have been established at least one year prior to the survey date.

2. RESIDENT PROFILE

This section contains information collected on the residents of the four study communities and is broken into three subsections. The first subsection provides general information on the residents of the four communities. The second subsection concentrates on the activity of the residents of the study communities. For example, unemployment levels and the proportion of residents who are retired would be included in this subsection. The final subsection examines the major employers of the residents of each study community.

2.1 General Resident Information

The four communities involved in this study are Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson. Norman Wells, the site of the oilfield expansion, is a predominantly non-native community whose population was 420 in 1981 and rose to 678 by

1985. Fort Norman is a predominantly native community whose population was 286 in 1981 and 311 in 1985. Wrigley is also a predominantly native community whose population rose slightly from 137 in 1981 to 146 in 1985. Fort Simpson is the most ethnically diverse of the four communities with about two-thirds native residents. The population of Fort Simpson increased from 980 in 1981 to 1027 in 1985.

Table 1 General Resident Information
1982 & 1985

	Norman Wells		Fort Norman		Wrigley		Fort Simpson	
	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985
Population (% Increase)	-	61.4	-	8.7	-	6.6	-	4.8
Descent (% Native)	16.9	25.9	94.6	97.4	99.0	94.1	67.8	76.4
Sex (% Male)	51.8	52.7	52.3	55.1	55.8	52.9	52.2	51.4
Age (Average)	24.8	24.6	26.2	27.2	30.4	31.3	26.1	26.8
Marital Status (% Married)	47.2	40.0	26.5	17.0	29.8	20.6	27.4	21.5
Education * (% with at least high school)		73.4		23.4		15.7		35.4
Language (% identifying English as 1st)		94.8		82.8		30.1		73.3
No. of Residents Surveyed	193	406	260	265	104	136	721	675

Comment: (*) Education levels only for residents who are not still in school or are pre-schoolers. Education levels and language were asked only on the 1985 household questionnaire.

Table 1 contains other general information about these four communities. Highlights from this table include:

1. the only major increase in population was at Norman Wells where the population increased by over 61% from 1981 to 1985;
2. the average age of the residents is significantly lower in Norman Wells than in the three native communities;
3. in each of the four study communities the proportion of residents who are married dropped from 1982 to 1985;
4. the proportion of residents who have completed, at the minimum, high school is twice as high in Norman Wells as in the other three communities. It should be noted that this figure does not include the residents who are either still in school or are pre-school age; and
5. there is a high proportion of residents in Fort Norman who identified English as their first language.

2.2 Activity of the Resident

In the household questionnaire, the main activity of each household member was recorded. These activities consisted of: full-time employee, part-time employee, unemployed, housewife, retired, student or pre-school. The activity of each household member was recorded by the head of each household at the time of the survey. The breakdown of activity of the residents of each of the communities indicates some very significant shifts from 1982 to 1985. The percentage of residents falling into each of the activity categories is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 Activity of Household Members in the Four Study Communities

	Norman Wells		Fort Norman		Wrigley		Fort Simpson	
	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985
Full-Time	58.0	48.5	19.2	18.6	13.4	13.2	31.2	26.2
Part-Time	0.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.7	9.6	7.3	9.6
Unemployed	0.0	2.7	14.7	23.5	15.4	20.6	10.6	19.7
Housewife	9.3	6.2	11.5	6.1	10.6	13.2	10.3	8.6
Retired	0.0	1.2	7.0	6.4	11.6	10.3	3.7	4.4
Student	22.3	21.2	31.0	26.9	30.7	19.9	25.5	21.1
Pre-Schooler	9.8	13.5	10.0	11.7	10.6	13.2	11.4	13.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Comment: The activity of each household member was recorded by the heads of household in each study community.

Highlights from Table 2 include:

1. Norman Wells has a much higher proportion of residents with full-time employment with approximately half of the residents of Norman Wells having full-time jobs in 1982 and 1985;

2. part-time employment increased from 1982 to 1985 in Norman Wells;

3. in the three predominantly native communities there was a significant increase in unemployment from 1982 to 1985;

4. the proportion of residents who are employed, with

either full-time or part-time work, in Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson did not decline from 1982 to 1985; and

5. there were declines in the proportion of students and housewives from 1982 to 1985 in the three native communities.

2.3 Resident's Employer

The employer of the residents who had jobs in each of the communities was also recorded in the household questionnaire. These results are provided in Table 3 and indicate the importance of each of the major employers to the residents in the study communities.

Table 3 Percentage of Employed Residents by Employer Category

	Norman Wells		Fort Norman		Wrigley		Fort Simpson	
	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985
Esso or IPL	18.0	12.0	12.2	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Federal Gov't	11.7	13.4	15.9	6.3	14.6	29.0	22.3	17.9
GNWT	8.6	9.7	13.4	21.9	7.4	9.7	27.4	18.4
Local Gov't	7.0	3.7	8.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.2
Native Organiz.	1.6	5.6	9.8	25.0	31.7	35.5	4.3	17.9
Other Private	53.1	55.6	40.2	34.3	43.9	25.8	38.9	36.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From Table 3 the major points are:

1. in Norman Wells, private firms account for about two-thirds of the employment in 1982 and 1985 while in Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson the private sector accounts for less than half of the employment in each of the survey years;

2. in Fort Simpson the federal and territorial governments are two of the most important employers reflecting the communities role as a regional administrative center; and

3. the native organizations emerged as a major employer between 1982 and 1985 and the proportion of working residents employed by the native organizations increased in all four communities from 1982 to 1985.

3. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

This section on household profiles has two subsections. The first deals with general household data such as the number of household members and years of residency. The second subsection focuses on changes in household income in the region from 1982 to 1985.

3.1 General Household Information

At the household level there are again significant differences between the three predominantly native communities and Norman Wells (Table 4).

Table 4 General Household Information

	Norman Wells		Fort Norman		Wrigley		Fort Simpson	
	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985
Average # of Household Members	2.54	2.80	4.42	4.34	4.95	4.42	3.64	3.52
Average Years of Residence	5.28	6.45	29.15	32.80	37.24	39.16	17.64	23.71
% Households with >40% of Diet of Country Food	13.2	19..	70.8	68.9	61.9	80.8	26.4	29.0
% Households who Gained Economically from N.W.P.	-	49.6	-	25.5	-	30.0	-	21.7
% Households with at Least One Member with a G.N.L.	-	18.2	-	69.5	-	86.7	-	54.3
No. of Households Surveyed	76	145	59	61	21	31	198	192

Comment: Questions on members with General Hunting License (G.N.L.) and if household gained economically from the construction of the Norman Wells Project were added to the 1985 household questionnaire.

The major differences found in Table 4 are:

1. little change in the average number of people per household occurred in any of the communities from 1982 to 1985;

2. Fort Norman and Wrigley have the highest average (about 4.4 people/house) and Norman Wells has the lowest (2.8 people/house) while Fort Simpson falls between these two extremes at 3.5 people/house in 1985;

3. Norman Wells' households average years of residency are much lower than the other three communities, reflecting the impact of in-migration on this

community; and

4. In 1985, approximately half of the households in Norman Wells felt they had gained economically from the construction of the Norman Wells Project. Over 20% of the households in the three native communities felt they had gained from the Norman Wells Project.

3.2 Household Income

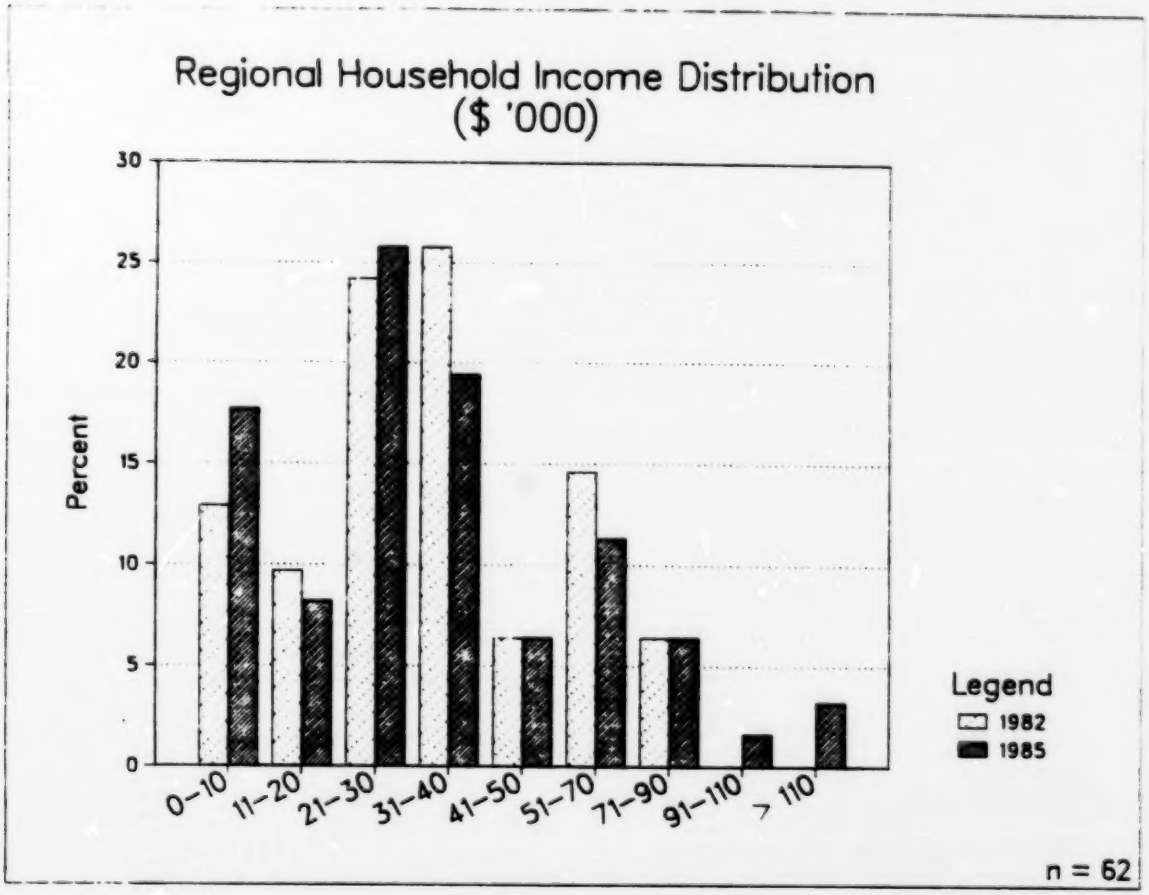
The impact of the Norman Wells Project on household incomes in the region is a central question to how successful this project has been. In 1982, project activity had just begun at Norman Wells and by June, 1985 project related activity had almost been completed. Although few would argue that incomes rose at the height of the construction work on the project, it is more difficult to predict the long term impact of this project on household incomes. The long term impact should be reflected by the differences between pre-construction household incomes and post-construction household incomes.

In 1982, the heads of households were asked to directly state their household's income. The response rate with this method was only 59% of the households in the region. For this reason, in 1985 income categories were provided for the respondents to estimate the household income and the response rate rose to 77% for the region. This change in the question resulted in many more households giving their income in 1985, but this makes comparison of the two years more difficult. To obtain

a more accurate description of the impacts on income from the Norman Wells Project only those respondents who answered the income question in 1982 and 1985 are included in this analysis. The disadvantage of using this method is that households which either moved into the region between 1982 and 1985 or decided to respond to the questionnaire in one year but not the other, are not included. The advantage of this method is that the comparison between the 1982 and 1985 income distribution is a direct one as the households comprising each year's figures are exactly the same. Another benefit, although more indirect, is that short term transient residents are excluded because to have answered the income question in both 1982 and 1985 the respondent would have to have lived in their community for at least four years. This is due to the survey restriction of households having to be established for at least one year prior to the time of the survey to be included in the Norman Wells Socio-Economic Impact Monitoring Program. So the income distribution provided in Figure 1 is for the "long term" residents of the region.

This figure indicates that household incomes did not change significantly in the region between the period before construction of the Norman Wells Project began and after the construction of the project was completed. There were, however, some minor shifts in the distribution of household income.

Figure 1



First, the proportion of households in the less than $10,000 category increased slightly in the region from 1982 to 1985. In real terms, the increase was three households dropping into this category. The other minor shift worthy of note was at the other end of the income continuum. No households were in the more than $90,000 per year income categories in 1982 while there were three households in these categories in 1985. In fact, two of these long term households were in the greater than $110,000 per year

category in 1985. The advantage which was noted above about the households included in this analysis being long term residents of the communities is supported by the fact that the 62 households which comprise this figure had an average length of residency of 16 years in 1982 and 19 years in 1985.

4. EMPLOYEE PROFILE

The information on employees in the four study communities was provided by the owners and managers of businesses in the 1982, 1983 and 1985 business questionnaire. It has been noted in a previous report that the coverage of businesses was weak in Fort Norman and Fort Simpson in 1985 so figures from these communities for 1985 should be carefully interpreted (Stewart, 1985, p. 12).

Table 5 Information on Employees in the Four Study Communities

	Norman Wells			Fort Norman			Wrigley			Fort Simpson		
	1982	1983	1985	1982	1983	1985	1982	1983	1985	1982	1983	1985
Descent (% Native)	21.6	20.1	26.6	76.0	73.5	84.3	91.7	92.9	88.0	45.7	41.1	41.2
Sex (% Male)	78.0	75.4	66.9	64.0	58.2	71.6	83.6	75.0	68.0	65.6	65.9	70.9
% Full-Time Emps.	72.1	77.7	77.3	49.3	57.1	68.6	27.9	43.2	56.0	57.1	71.0	91.8
Seasonality (% 10-12 months/year)	-	-	60.4	-	-	34.3	-	-	72.0	-	-	71.0
# of Commuters	261	511	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	25
Commuters Residence (% from South)	47.9	39.8	31.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	75.0	16.0
# of Employees Surveyed	685	1122	729	75	98	102	61	44	25	515	514	182

Comment: Question on seasonality, or number of months per year of employment, was added to the 1985 business questionnaire.

From Table 5, three main points should be stressed:

1. natives accounted for about 20% of the employees of companies operating in Norman Wells in 1982; although the percent native did not rise substantially during the construction period, native employees maintained their proportion of the labour market as the number of employees significantly increased at the height of the construction in 1983 and 1984;

2. in Fort Simpson the proportion of native employees was consistently just over 40% for the three survey years while natives made up two-thirds of the residents of Fort Simpson; and

3. Norman Wells had by far the most commuters in the labour force and data on the residence of the commuters to Norman Wells indicates that the percentage from southern Canada was almost half in 1982 but by 1985 this had declined to only one-third.

B. BUSINESS PROFILE

Information on businesses in the four communities also indicates some substantial differences between Norman Wells and the other three communities. This information is derived from the business questionnaires in 1982, 1983 and 1985. Again, it should be noted that due to the weak coverage of businesses in Fort Norman and Fort Simpson in 1985, these communities' data should be carefully interpreted.

Table 6 Information on Businesses in the Four Study Communities

	Norman Wells			Fort Norman			Wrigley			Fort Simpson		
	1982	1983	1985	1982	1983	1985	1982	1983	1985	1982	1983	1985
Sector (% Private)	77.8	81.0	69.4	45.8	48.3	40.0	33.3	22.7	50.0	66.3	72.4	47.5
Average Years of Operation	8.34	7.02	8.76	18.45	14.64	13.85	16.94	14.44	16.12	11.59	9.70	10.35
Average # of Emps.	9.43	12.99	10.28	3.58	3.41	6.80	6.56	4.40	3.13	5.94	5.41	5.75
Average Total Wages ($,000's)	$211	$173	$226	$39	$52	$100	$47	$32	$91	$104	$103	$158
% with Commuters	15.9	27.4	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	6.1
% Who Felt N.W.P. Increased Business	82.0	73.3	32.8	80.0	53.6	35.7	50.0	80.0	50.0	61.0	52.7	35.5
% of Businesses with Native Emps.	27.0	29.8	36.6	87.5	86.2	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.8	50.0	65.6
No. of Businesses Surveyed	63	84	72	24	29	15	9	9	8	86	98	40

The responses of the business people shown in Table 6 emphasize four points. These are:

1. Norman Well's businesses have generally been there for shorter periods of time than in the other communities. The average years of operation dropped in 1983, which is probably the result of new support industries and sub-contractors being established as construction began;

2. while the average business has five employees or less in Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson, the average business in Norman Wells has around ten employees. The average size of businesses in Norman Wells

increased slightly during the construction period of the project;

3. the proportion of businesses in Norman Wells which employed commuters increased during the heaviest construction period in 1983; and

4. the proportion of companies who employed at least one native reveals an increase from 1982 to 1985 in Norman Wells. The proportion of companies employing natives increased from 27% to 37% during this period.

6. NATIVE - NON-NATIVE COMPARISON FOR THE REGION

One of the strengths of the Norman Wells Socio-Economic Impact Monitoring Program is its capacity to differentiate between native and non-native respondents which allows for differences in socio-economic conditions between these two ethnic groups to be examined. Several of the variables which have been analyzed at the community level in the previous sections will be broken down by native and non-native in this section. Since the communities responses have already been examined and communities like Norman Wells and Wrigley have few natives or non-natives respectively this analysis will be carried out at a regional level. The advantage of this approach is that the number of households in each group will be sufficiently high for trends to be established. The finer division by community will only be used when there is sufficient differences in one ethnic group between the study communities.

6.1 Native - Non-Native Residents

6.1.1 General Information

The general resident information broken down by descent is provided in Table 7.

Table 7 General Native - Non-Native Resident Information

	1982		1985	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Sex (% Male)	50.4	55.8	51.2	55.5
Age (Average)	26.5	27.4	27.1	25.7
Education (% with at least high school)	-	-	20.9	77.9
Language (% identifying English as 1st)	-	-	68.0	95.6
No. of Residents Surveyed	823	389	1007	474

Comment: Education levels for residents not still in school or a pre-schooler.

Three points should be noted from this table:

1. little difference exists between the two groups in terms of the average age of the residents;
2. approximately 78% of the non-native residents who are not students or pre-schoolers have obtained at least their high school diploma while only 21% of the

natives in the region have finished high school; and

3. in Norman Wells, where native employment is at higher levels, 49% of the natives have at least completed high school.

6.1.2 Native - Non-Native Activity

Responses to the question on the main activity of each household member are shown in Table 8. Differences in native and non-native employment levels are clearly displayed.

Table 8 Activity of Household Members by Native - Non-Native

	1982		1985	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Full-Time	19.4	59.2	18.7	53.6
Part-Time	7.6	2.9	8.3	4.2
Unemployed	14.3	1.3	21.7	3.2
Housewife	10.6	10.5	7.5	8.8
Retired	6.4	0.5	6.4	0.4
Student	30.8	17.4	24.6	16.5
Pre-School	10.9	8.2	12.8	13.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The native/non-native activities reveal three major points. These are:

1. over 50% of the non-native residents had full-time jobs in both 1982 and 1985 while less than 20% of the natives had full-time employment in either year;

2. from 1982 to 1985 native unemployment levels rose significantly (+7.4) while native employment levels did not change at all from 1982 to 1985 at 27% of the native residents (full-time + part-time); and

3. the declines in the proportion of housewives (-3.1) and students (-6.2) among native residents more than account for the increase in unemployment.

6.1.3 Native - Non-Native Employers

The breakdown by major employer categories of the native and non-native residents again indicate major differences.

Table 9 Percentage of Employed Residents by Major Employer Category for Native - Non-Native

	1982		1985	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Esso or IPL	7.1	5.7	3.6	8.6
Federal Gov't	14.1	24.1	11.1	19.3
GNWT	26.4	15.3	18.7	10.9
Local Gov't	8.2	3.8	7.5	4.1
Native Organiz.	11.5	0.8	25.4	4.5
Other Private	32.7	50.3	33.7	52.6

The major points from Table 9 include:

1. the private sector accounts for only a third of native employment while approximately 60% of non-native employment is with the private sector;

2. the federal and territorial governments accounted for about 40% of the employment in 1982 and 30% of the employment in 1985 for both native and non-native residents; and

3. the territorial government is much more important as an employer of native people than is the federal government and the opposite is the case among non-native residents.

6.2 Native - Non-Native Households

The differences in native/non-native household structure are indicated by some of the variables in Table 10.

Table 10 General Information for Native - Non-Native Households

	1982		1985	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Average # of Household Members	4.58	2.67	3.99	2.70
Average Years of Residence	29.44	5.90	31.19	4.72
% Households with >40% of Diet of Country Food	49.1	14.5	48.8	13.7
% Households who Gained Economically from N.W.P.	-	-	22.0	45.9
% Households with at Least One Member with a G.H.L.	-	-	74.9	4.8
No. of Households Surveyed	160	162	250	175

There are three main points to be noted from this table:

1. native households tend to have resided in the communities for a long period of time, consume a lot of country food and most households have at least one member with a general hunting license (G.H.L.). The opposite can be said of most non-native households;

2. the number of household members indicates that native households tend to be somewhat larger than the non-native households; and

3. half of the non-native households in this region felt they had gained economically from the construction of the Norman Wells Project. This compares with 22% of the native households who felt they had gained on account of the project.

6.3 Native - Non-Native Employees

Table 11 provides information on the employees in the region, broken down into native and non-native.

Table 11 Information on Native - Non-Native Employees

	1982		1983		1985	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Sex (% Male)	70.8	74.6	67.0	73.7	66.9	71.2
% Full-Time Emps.	46.8	72.4	59.0	80.3	60.4	86.4
Seasonality (% 10-12 mos./year)	-	-	-	-	40.2	72.4
# of Commuters	84	177	149	370	55	83
Number of Employees Surveyed	491	833	544	1221	356	604

There are two differences to be noted from this table.

1. the proportion of non-native employees who have full-time employment was much higher than for native employees in each of the three survey seasons; and

2. from the seasonality variable, which was added in 1985, much more of non-native employment was year round, with 73% lasting 10 - 12 months per year, while for the native employees only 40% were employed for 10 - 12 months per year.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this report is to provide summary statistical data on a wide variety of socio-economic variables from the Norman Wells Socio_economic Impact Monitoring Program. It should be reiterated that the tables are of paramount importance to this report and should be carefully examined while reading the report. The report has examined data at the resident, household, employee and business level for the communities of Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson for 1982 and 1985. Some of the major observations from this analysis are:

1. from the resident profiles, it is clear that there is a major difference in education and employment levels between Norman Wells and the three predominantly native communities;

2. from the household profiles, it can be concluded that household incomes were not significantly different in the region in 1982 and 1985. This applies for the long-term residents of the region and does not imply that incomes did not rise in the construction phase;

3. from the employee profiles, approximately 20% of the labour force at Norman Wells was native in each survey year and only about 40% of Fort Simpson's labour force are native; and

4. from the business profiles, businesses in Norman Wells tend to be larger, have more commuters, and have been in operation for fewer years than the businesses in the three predominantly native communities.

The final section of this report examined the differences between native and non-native residents of the region and several interesting observations should be noted:

1. approximately 78% of the non-native residents have obtained a high school diploma while only 21% of the native residents completed high school;

2. over half of the non-native residents in the region have full-time employment compared to less than 20% of the native residents;

3. from 1982 to 1985, the proportion of native houswives and students declined, native unemployment increased, while native employment levels remained constant;

4. the public sector is of much greater importance for employment among native residents, while the majority of non-native residents work in the private sector;

5. over 45% of the non-native households and 22% of the native households felt they gained economically from the Norman Wells Project;

6. three-quarters of the non-native employees work year round while only 40% of the native employees have year round employment.

8. REFERENCES

1. Stewart, David A. 1985: The DIAND Norman Wells Socio-Economic Monitoring Program 1985 Methodological Report, Report 1-85. DIAND Norman Wells Report Series, Ottawa.